REEDISM IN THE HOUSE, CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Mills Gets Angry at the Speaker's Ignoring Democrats and Gives Him a Piece of His Mind.

BLOWS BARELY PREVENTED

Democratic Senators Have a Short Lived Victory, but the Gag Resolution Is Introduced.

TO CUT OFF DEBATE.

Prespect That the Closure Rule Will Be Pushed to a Passage and the Force Bill Will Follow.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1891.
One of those legislative cyclones which spring

up quickly and rage with intense fury during their

continuance, occurred in the House to-day.

The House of late has been a tiresome body. The debates have been tame and colorless and public interest has centred in the Senate in the discussion of the Force and Silver bills. But the House has apparently grown jealous of its waning reputation as the most unruly chamber in the world, and it again attempted to-day to reassert its right to the title. It succeeded admirably.

same policy of "masterly mactivity" that a celebrated Union general once practised hereabouts. Behind it all lies the iniquitous Force bill. If the republicans would abandon this partisan measure the House democrats would quickly cease their factics and allow the business of that body to go through without a moment's unnecessary delay. So long as the republicans insist upon passing it the democrats in both bodies will so far as possible clos the whoels of legislation. This has been the situation for some days.

FILIBUSTERING FOR A PURPOSE. When the House met this morning the democrats demanded that the journal of yesterday be read in extenso. This occupied fully an hour. In the meantime Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, the leader of the republican majority, demanded the previous ques-

When the clerk had finished with that portion of the journal which it is customary only to read the democrats objected and the reading went on.

When the clerk had finished the Speaker stated that the pending question was on the approval of

Mr. Mills, of Texas, who is the democratic leader, made the point that the proper question was on the ordering of the previous question. Speaker Reed saw that the democrats' programme was to secure a vote on the two propositions.

It was an entirely proper proceeding on the part of the democrate, but the Speaker cared nothing for that. With a brutal disregard for the right of the minority, which none of his predecessors have ever shown, the Speaker denied the request.

Then when Mr. Mills wished to debate the question of approving the journal, the Speaker de-clined to recognize him on the ground that the House was then dividing. This brought the fiery

Texan again to his feet. Rushing down the sisle, until he reached the area fronting the Speaker's desk, he addressed himself to the Chair in language so bitterly personal, so severe in its denunciation of the Speaker's out-

so severe in its denunciation of the Speaker's outrageous rulings that for a moment the latter's selfpossession forsook him and his huge frame fidgetted nervously about in his chair.

"You are perpetrating a fraud upon the House,"
Mr. Mills thundered, "and you know it," and his
party colleagues burst into a round of applause
and cheers and gathered around their champion.
But the Speaker was immovable, and amid the excitement requested those opposed to the approval
of the journal to rise. Phlegmatically he counted

citement requested those opposed to the approval
of the journal to rise. Phiegmatically he counted
"One, two, three," and announced the motion earried.—37 to 3.

The excitement at this point was intense. Every
member of the House was on his feet shouting at
each other and at the Speaker and in other ways
adding to the general confusion.
Ignoring the roll call, which followed the calling
of the yeas and nays, Mr. Mills went on. Again he
accused the Speaker of perpetrating a fraud upon
the House, and, referring to Mr. McKinley, said:—
"We did not expect the gentleman from Ohio to
lend himself to such a proceeding. We relied on
the gentleman from Ohio, for we believed him an
honorable gentleman, and we knew he (indicating
the Speaker) was not."

the Speaker, was not."

Then, addressing himself directly to the Speaker, he suid.—"You do not dare to go before the country with such a revolutionary measure as you are proposing to pass. We have a right under the rules to debate the question of approving the journal, and you (addressing the Speaker) are denying that

and you (addressing the Speaker) are denying that right."

Through the noise and confusion the shrill metallic voice of Kerr, of Iowa, was heard shouting that Mills' action was treasonable. Turning for a moment in Kerr's direction Mills exclaimed:—

"You are a traitor yourself to the constitution and laws. You are trying to surround the ballot box with bayonets and to deprive the people of their right of representation."

Then while the democrats applanded Mills' sentiments the republicans retorted with a volley of hisses, while Cutcheon, of Michigan, lay back in his chair and imitated the bleating of a sheep in a series of b-a-a-hs and other undignified utterances hardly to be expected of a member of his standing. While the excitement was at its height and the representatives of the two parties had become a confused and howling mob. Perkins, of Kansas, suggested that "the dirty loater (Mills) be put out."

The remark was overheard by Martin, a pugnacious indians democrat, who immediately shook his fist under the Kansan's nose, accompanying it with the declaration that if "putting out" was also to be indulged in he (Martin) would take a hand in it.

Perkins subsided.

Perkins subsided.

While all this was going on the Speaker hastily espatched a page for the Sergeant-at-arms and as peedly as possible Mr. Kavamaugh, the deputy ergeant-at-arms, made his appearance on the coor, carrying the gold head mace, the emblem of uthority in the House.

Then, almost as quickly as: it had arisen the form subsided, the confusion ceased, the members took their seats and what was but a moment efore a turbulent, howling mob of half frenzied as became again an orderly and well managed egislative body.

legislative body.

The journal wasapproved—Yeas, 144; nays, 193.
But the mutterings of the storm were still heard.

Mr. McComas, of Manyland, moved that the House go into committee on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, pending which Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio. asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill authorizing the renting of a hall in Washington for the use of the Sixth Auditor's office.

Mills inquired whether this bill was open to

Mr. Mills inquired whether this bill was open to debate.

The Speaker replied that it was not at present; the question was whether there was objection.

Mr. Mills objected, and the question being on Mr. McComas' motion, Mr. Mills inquired whether it would be in order to move that there be one hour's general debate on the District of Columbia

hour's general debate on the District of Columbia bill.

The Speaker replied that it would not, the time fixed for general debate having expired.

Mr. McComas' motion was agreed to—yeas 139, nays 107—and accordingly the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the bill indicated.

A discussion arose upon a proposition to close debate on an unimportant paragraph. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, moved to amend it by limiting the debate to one hour. A point of order was raised against the amendment on the ground that a motion to close debate was not amendable by a motion to limit debate. The participants in the discussion were, on the republican side, Messra, McComas, Adams, of Illinois, and Mr. Grosvenor, and on the democratic side, Messrs. Blount, McMillin and McCreary.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, rising to discuss the question, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, created some merriment by suggesting that as the democratic candidates for the Speakership had each acored a point the chairman should give his ruling.

Pending a decision the committee rose.

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The Speaker Isid before the House a request for section from the Senate of a bill for the releaf t Sarah E. E. Perine, an error having occurred in semrollment.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, objected, and Mr.

The firebug walked before the house some time, and thinking the ceast clear walked up the front

Rogers, of Arkansas, made the point that there was no quorum present.

This point being found to be well taken the House adjourned.

HOW THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION CAME UP IN THE SENATE AND WAS FINALLY INTRODUCED. The battle royal over the closure resolution be gan in the Senate to-day. At the outset the demo-crats gained a temporary victory, which gave them no little encouragement. Four hours later the republicans scored a complete knockout and the session closed to their material advantage. This re sult was reached only with the assistance of Vice President Morton, whose ruling upon a disputed point removed from the democrats one of the strongest supports upon which they were leaning. It was precisely ten minutes to one when Mr. Aldrich called up the closure. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who is, with the exception of Mr. Ingalls, the ablest parliamentarian in the body, argued that no motion to modify, amend or suspend a rule or part thereof shall be in order except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified or amended and parts thereof. The notice given did not, he said, call attention to the part of any rule proposed to be modified, but sim-ply left the Chair and each Senator to find out for himself. He therefore argued that the notice was

not sufficiently specific. MR. GEORGE'S MOVE. Meanwhile the hour of two arrived and the Vice

Meanwhile the hour of two arrived and the Vice President, to the disgust of his republican friends, ruled that the next business before the Senate was the Force bill.

At this point Mr. George, of Mississippi, who was speaking against the bill when the Senate adjourned yesterday, took the floor to continue his speech, which he did, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Edmunds that the question of a change of the rules was a privileged question which superceded all other business.

The democratici programme developed early. In order to prevent a vote on the closure they decided to retain the floor indefinitely by having Mr. George yield from time to time to certain of his democratic colleagues. This would give the Mississippian an occasional breathing spell and enable him to speak for a week at least.

Mr. George, in pursuance of this plan, began his work. A huge plie of manuscript lay before him and an overflowing audience, which had gathered in expectation of a row, looked down upon him and inspired him from the galleries.

About half-past five o'clock, when George had spoken nearly four hours, Butler, of South Carolina, arose to "spell" him. There were certain sections of the Revised Statutes which he desired to read to the Senate if his colleague would permit the interruption.

It was laughable to see the complaisance with

to read to the Senate if his colleague would permit the interruption.

It was laughable to see the complaisance with which George gracefully yielded.

Butler blandly began to speak.

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He had not uttered a dozen words when both Hoar and Edmunds objected. A speaker could not, they said, thus divide his time and retain the floor. Finally Butler appealed to the Vice President for a decision.

Finally Butler appealed to the Vice President for a decision.

Without a moment's hesitation the latter decided that the objection was well founded, and that any other course would permit one man to hold the floor, if need be, for an entire session.

This ruling apparently took the heart out of George, but he resumed the floor, and picking up a pile of manuscript commenced to read a dissertation upon the origin and history of African slavery in the United States. After some ten minutes he complained of being "very weary," and inquired whether he might ask the Senator from South Carolina to read the speech, or part of it, for him so that he might have a little rest.

To that proposition Mr. Aidrich objected, and Mr. George resumed reading with the words "Immediately after the discovery of America," which caused considerable laughter at the idea that there was so much more to come.

After another ten minutes' reading Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. George if he would yield to him for a motion to take up the resolution submitted by him on the 20th of December and "which was under consideration this morning."

"That eleaner rule?" queried Mr. George.
"Yes."

"Ves."
"Well, I believe," said Mr. George, with an air of wearlness and resignation combined, "I believe I will do that."
"Then, I move," Mr. Aldrich proceeded, "that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution."

"Then, I move," Mr. Aldrich proceeded, "that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution."
"But," said Mr. George, "I want to know what becomes of my right to the floor?"
"And I want to know," Mr. Butler put in, "what becomes of the decision of the Chair that one Senator cannot yield the floor to another except by unanimous consont. I object."

Mr. Morgan addressed the Chair, but the Vice President, without recognizing Mr. Morgan, put question on Mr. Aldrich's motion. There was a response of yeas followed by mays, and the Vice President said that the yeas "appeared to have it."

"That resolution being pending," said Mr. Aldrich, "I move that the Senate do now adjourn."
At this point the Vice President recognized Mr. Ransom and asked Mr. Aldrich whether he withdrew the motion to adjourn.

"I do not," said Mr. Aldrich, and thereupon the Vice President put the question, and at a quarter past six declared the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at ten A. M.

After the Vice President had left the chair, but while the secretary and clerks were still at the desk Mr. Ransom walked up to the desk and

After the vice President had left the chair, but while the secretary and clerks were still at the desk, Mr. Ransom walked up to the desk and declared emplatically that the question on taking up the resolution had not been decided by the Senate, and that the result of the vote had not been declared by the Vice President. The Secretary and clerks gave their recollection in the matter and Mr. Shuey, the official reporter, read his shorthand notes, which showed that the Vice President had Mr. Shuey, the official reporter, read his shorthand notes, which showed that the Vice President had said that the year "appeared to have it," and that he had subsequently laid the resolution before the Senate. Mr. Aidrich and Mr. Hoar were in the group about the clerk's desk, and argued that the resolution was formally and properly before the Senate.

Mr. Ransom, however, was not satisfied, and may bring up the question to-morrow on the adoption of the journal.

PETITION IN THE SENATE TO PLACE GENERAL BANKS ON THE BETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY. Senator Dawes presented in open Senate this morning the petition for placing General Banks upon the retired list of the army. The papers wer referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, but t all depends upon the Committee on Pensions whether the bill, which has passed the House, is reported in season for passage. It is so easy get-ting measures through the Senate that the bill will probably pass and become a law before the 4th of

March.

The petition presented to-day was signed by Governor Russell, Mayor Matthews, Adjutant General Datton, ex-Governors Gardner, Claffin, Gaston, Rice, Long, Butler, Robinson, Amès and Brackett: Postmaster Corse, Collector Beard, Department Commander Innis, William A. Russell, Patrick A. Collins, A. A. Ranney, Henry B. Lovering, Selwyn Z. Bowman, General W. T. Sherman and others. A letter from Governor Robinson accompanied the petition, making a personal appeal to General Hawley to give the matter attention.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Alice M. Brown has been appointed postmaster

at Benson Centre, N. Y. In answer to a resolution calling for copies of

the election accounts of John I. Davenport the Secretary of the Treasury states that Mr. Davenport rendered no accounts for such services. As completed the Indian Appropriation bill will

earry an appropriation of about \$6,950,000, against an appropriation of \$6,742,767 for the current fis-cal year. The amount appropriated for fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes is \$2,930,245.

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Senator Mauderson to-day introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of War to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the interior of Alaska by scientists selected from the various branches of

scientists selected from the various branches of the government.

The House Ways and Means Committee ordered a favorable report to day on a bill to impose a dis-criminating duty of ten per cent on all teasim-ported from countries which discriminate against the United States. The object of this bill is to meet a discriminating duty of ten per cent which Canada, in order to benefit Canadian railroads and steamship lines, imposes on tea imported from the United States.

ROBBED JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1891,-Chief of Police John Peterson, of Tuxedo, arrested Harvey D. Whitson, twenty years old, the son of John B. Whitson, Justice of the Peace and grocer, of Matteawah, N. J., at the West Shore depot last night and charged him in the Recorder's Court this morning with grand larceny in stealing a \$200 fowling piece and cleaning apparatus belonging to John Jacob Astor from a looker in the Tuxedo Club house on Thursday.

Whitson was held in \$200 bail for the Grand Jury, bonds being furnished by his father.

He had been employed as a porter at the Tuxedo Club house and is suspected of numerous thefts. He is known to have sold the fowling piece in the village for \$30. teawan, N. J., at the West Shore depot last night

DANBURY'S FIREBUG SEEN

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD 1 DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 20, 1891 .- Danbury's notorious firebug was detected at his work at about eleven o'clock last night.

He is tall and slim, wears a long ulster and is fleet of foot. He tried to set fire to the house of

porch and poured kerosene oil over it. He lit a match and a gust of wind blew it out.

This was enough for watcher Parker who rushed out. The noise attracted the firebug's attention, and he fied down drand street toward the city with the speed of a deer. He distanced Mr. Parker, and everybody is lamenting the opportunity to shoot the rascal that was lost.

ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.

ME. GIBSON'S PLANS FOR AN ELECTRIC MOTOR ROAD UNDER BROADWAY.

Now that it is conceded that New York must and will have rapid transit of some sort, nearly every day some scheme is devised by which the consummation so devoutly to be wished is to be attained. The latest is that of R. W. Gibson, the architect of No. 18 Wall street. He will lay it before the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Gibson's plan provides for a double track subway railroad under Broadway, the track being sixteen feet below the surface of the street and the station platforms twelve feet six inches below the curb, which will necessitate much less going up and down stairs than is required with the "L" roads and will render the use of elevators unnec

After reaching Fifty-ninth street it is proposed to continue the road under the Boulevard, where there will be ample room for four tracks—two for express and two for way trains. Electricity is to supply the motive power, and the plan contempiates a speed of from thirty to forty miles an hour.

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EXPERS TRAINS UNDER REGARMAY.

Under Broadway the trains will be practically express trains, because the cable cars on the surface will do the work that otherwise might be required of local trains along that portion of the route. Of course the construction of the route. Of course the construction of the road would necessitate a temporary disembowelment in sections of the streets through which it passes, but it is contended that this temporary inconvenience would be more than compensated for by the fact that the arrangements made underneath the streets would render any additional excavations unnecessary, and, in consequence, no more tearing up of the streets would have to be endured.

It is an essential part of the system to provide subways for all the pipes and wires that are now laid under ground where they can be got at without digging up the street; but in the subway they will be easily accessible for repairs or any other purpose, which will add materially to the comfort, so it is claimed, of dwellers along the route.

The cable road over head is to be provided with a continuous subway six feet high, so that workmen can attend to both cables without disturbing the street surface, thus avoiding the use of manholes. It is suggested that street cleaning can be facilitated to a remarkable degree by running trucks on a narrow gauge track in the cable subway. Street diff could then be dropped direct from the surface into these trucks and run out to the barges at the Battery.

Summar For FIFES AND WIRES.

Underneath the cable subway is to be a subway

into these trucks and run out to the barges at the Battery.

Subway for fifth and beneath the subway is to be a subway for electric light wires and beneath that another for pneumatic tubes. On either side of the railway subways are to be subways for gas and steam pires, water mains, &c., extending close to the limits of the sidewalks. The sewer is to be located beneath the centre of the arcade floor.

It is proposed in the operation of the read that express trains should start from several stations simultaneously during busy times, so that when the track is cleared for one express it shall be used for three or four, so that persons at intermediate stations may always secure seats. Another rule to be made is that no train shall carry more persons than it can seat. Each train is to be provided with one or more parlor cars, admission to which can be had by paying double fare. In addition to the usual entrance pisationre each car is to have a middle door for exit only.

It is estimated that at a speed of thirty miles an hour it will be possible to travel from City Hall to 136th street by this route, making five or six stops, in twenty minutes.

The scheme is, of course, all on paper at present, but to-morrow it will be formally entered in the race for the rich rapid transit stakes.

VIEWS ON MR. CORBIN'S PLAN.

A GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE TUNNEL SCHEME IS THE BEST PROPOSED.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will to-morrow discuss the scheme of rapid transit that was described so fully in the HERALD yesterday.

This much seemed to be acknowledged yesterday, that Mr. Corbin's scheme has, because of the financial importance of its promoters, the best innancial importance of its promoters, the best chance of any of the plans that have been considered within the last three or four years. The promises of such corporators would be carried out. This will enter very largely into the consideration of the whole subject at to-morrow's meeting.

The list of corporators, as published in the Herakin yesterday, seemed to preclude any idea of politics in the corporation. The gentlemen named are of all shades of political opinion, and according to the statements of many of them, made to me, their interest in the enterprise is based entirely upon its financial possibilities. Mr. J. Edward Simmons is the only corporator that is a member of Tammany Hall.

THE COMMISSIONERS CHARY OF DISCUSSION.

of Tammany Hall.

THE COMMISSIONERS CHARY OF DISCUSSION.

Among the Rapid Transit Commissioners there was a disposition yesterday to avoid any discussion of the Corbin plan for publication.

Commissioner Steinway informed me that he was in favor of any plan that was practical and would be carried to completion. Concerning this specific plan he was unwilling to give his opinion. He said that he occupied about the same position as a judge called upon to decide a case on its merits.

plan he was unwilling to give also planto. He said that he occupied about the same position as a judge called upon to decide a case on its merits. He added that the names of the corporators were an assurance that the proposals were in good faith. On Thursday, he declared, the subject would be fully considered, and any formal announcement that the Board may decide to make would necessarily be to the Mayor.

Commissioner Bushe also avoided a discussion of the merits of the Corbin plan. He, however, was willing to say that he was in favor all the time of true rapid transit in this city and that any scheme that was proved to be thoroughly adequate would receive his support.

Commissioners Starin, Spencer and Inman excused themselves from talking of the scheme.

NO ONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER SCHEME.

Mayor Grant declared that he had not had sufficient time to give to the examination of the plans as printed in the Herand and he would not venture an opinion concerning them. At all events, he said, the proposition would receive the unprejudiced consideration of the commission, and he was content to accept their decision as the best that could be obtained. The names of the corporahe was content to accept their decision as the best that could be obtained. The names of the corpora-tors, he added, seemed to assure the successful completion of any enterprise in which they em-

completion of any enterprise in which they embarked.

Concerning the statements made in some quarters yesterday that the new plan was simply an extension of the control of the "L' roads upon the highways of this city Mr. Edward Lauterbach, one of the corporators, said:—

"You may declare with the utmost emphasis that there is absolutely no connection between this scheme and any other now in existence or contemplated. I know this to be a tact because I am solicitor for a number of underpround railway schemes, including the Arcade. I am certain that Mr. Corbin is devoted to this and will expend his time and money to its furtherance. The first step only has been taken—the general incorporation.

"Subsequent steps will depend upon the action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners as to capital and special organization. I believe there will be only one general organization for all of the work and no separate corporation for the New Jersey and Long Island tunnels. We are yet merely on the threshold or this enterprise, and I am unable to say what sort of electric motors will be used. There may be many improved appliances of all sorts before we are able to use either cars or motors."

HIS PUG SAVED THE SILVER.

BURGLARS FRIGHTENED OUT OF MANAGER ROSEN-QUEST'S HOUSE BY A PET DOG'S BARKING. Burglars broke into the house of Manager J. W. Rosenquest, at No. 306 West Thirty-fourth street,

yesterday morning shortly before daylight. They

yesterday morning shortly before daylight. They gained entrance through a coal hole under the front basement window, which had been carelessly left unfastened by a servant.

The cellar door leading to the basement was also unfastened, and the thieves made their way up into the dining room. There they turned everything topsy turvey in their search for plunder, and carefully piled all the silver upon a tablecloth that they had spread on the floor. There were several pieces of plated ware off the sideboard with the solid silver service, but these the burglars did not touch. When they had arranged the bundle to carry it away they went up to the second floor.

Mr. Rosenquest was asleep in the rear bedroom. The burglars were about to enter it when one of the number inaivertently knecked over a chair. This awakened a small pug dog and he barked so lustily that he alarmed the household. The burglars became frightened, and dashing down stairs they made their escape into the street through the front door.

Mr. Rosenquest, after he had become theyoughly

they made their escape into the street through the front door.

Mr. Rosenquest, after he had become theroughly assured that the burglars had fled, grasped his revolver in one hand and with a lamp in the other made a tour of the house. He found everything in disorder, but ascertained that nothing had been carried away. His loss would have amounted to several thousand dollars had it not been for the vigilance of his little dog.

The police have been notified.

GALLIVAN'S WOUNDED ASSAILANT.

Edward Hurley, of No. 251 West Forty-first street, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with assaulting Liveryman Michael J. Gelivan with a balestick. Gallivan was not well enough to appear, it was claimed, and Hurley was held in \$600 for examination on Friday.

The alleged assault occurred on December 25 last, when, during a row at Gallivan's stables, Gallivan shot and killed James Cummings and badly wounded Hurley in the neek. Hurley was released from a hospital yesterday.

DEATH MEETS ROYALTY ON FREEDOM'S SOIL

King Kalakaua, Ruler of the Sandwich Islands, Dead at San Francisco.

HIS LONG AND FATAL ILLNESS.

Attended in His Last Moments by Citizens and Officers of the Greatest of Rapublics.

SKETCH OF THE KING'S LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20, 1891.—The death of King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, which took place in this city to-day, may well be regarded as an unprecedented event in the history of the United States A reigning monarch has gone over to the silent majority while enjoying the hospitality of a people who in their own political and social economy know not kings or nobles.

King Kalakaua died at the Palace Hotel at halfpast two o'clock this afternoon. His death is a sudden one in the fact that it followed within a few hours the first intimation the general public had that he was a victim of disease. In his extremity he was ministered to by citizens and officers of Republic with which as a monarch he had long been on friendly terms, and from which he drew many of his most trusted advisers and friends.

THE KING'S ILLNESS. The malady that ended the life of King Kalakaua was of several years' standing, but it was not made visible to his medical advisers here until last Thursday, when Dr. A. F. Sawyer and Professor W. E. Taylor were called in for consultation by Fleet Surgeon George W. Woods, U. S. N., in whose care he was. The decision was that Bright's disease held the Hawaiian monarch firmly in its grip. It seems that a year ago, under the care



EING RALAKAUA OF HAWAIL

of Dr. McGraw, the royal physician at the islands, it was observed that the King was prone drop asleep suddenly at dinner, at recept at any time, in fact. The doctors attributed this to various causes, but did not seem to settle on any organic difficulty. They made examinations and analyses, which developed the presence of symptoms of kidney trouble. Four years previously the King had suffered severely from kidney

trouble. Soon after his return from his trip to Southern California last Friday the King suddenly grew worse and his physicians remained at his bedside. Colonel George MacFarlane, his chamberlain, remained at his post of duty without a moment's rest, and Acting Rear Admiral George Brown U. S. N., commanding the Pacific station, also remained with the King. Friday was an anxious day and a suspicious stupor was developed, which marked an ominous change in the patient's con-

remained with the King. Friday was an anxions day and a suspicious stupor was developed, which marked an ominous change in the patient's condition.

His Majesty awoke from a semi-conscious condition. Saturday and talked with his faithful Hawaiian body servant several mements. Toward evening, however, the stupor returned, and all during the night and the following day the patient was in a semi-conscious condition. Yesterday morning the symptoms were more threatening. At eleven o'clock Dr. Woods noticed a sudden change in the patient's condition. Watching every sign he resultzed that the dangerous period in the short lease of the King's life was approaching. Presently there came to the patient a severo spasm, or what might be called a convulsion. The King survived this, however, and lay in a state of come several hours, but at five o'clock railled and seemed to regain his faculties. Admiral Brown stood at his side. The King opened his eyes and recognized him with a smile, then tried to lift his hand to grasp the fingers of his friend, but failed in the attempt. The Admiral spoke to him, and the King said feebly. "Thank you!"

The three physicians watched by the bed of Kalakau last night with his friends, admiral Brown and Colonel MacEratane, while the two Hawaiian native servants walked with the quiet step of tenderness to obey any order that meant aid or comfort for their chief.

A BOCHER PATIENT.

At one o'clock this morning Consul General McKinley, who was also present, said that the King was sinking every hour. Dr. Sawyer was asleep in a chair in an antercom to the King's apartment, while Fleet Surgeon Woods was at His Majesty's bedside. The Consul declared that the end was not far distant. In fact, it would be a miracle if he survived until daylight. At two o'clock Fleet Surgeon Woods was at His Majesty's bedside. The Consul declared that the end was not far distant. In fact, it would be a miracle if he survived mutil daylight.

At two clock Fleet Surgeon Woods was at His Majesty's bedside. The Consul declar

survive more than a few hours.

THE END.

Among those who were present with the dying man as the end approached was the Rev. Dr. Reed, of Trinity Church, who, while the one he prayed for lay unconscious, offered prayers for the dying. The night before another clergyman of the Episcopal Church, for it was to that communion the Ring belonged, had administered to him the elements consecrated in every church to that ordinance beloved of all Christians, the memorial of the Saviour's Last Supper. He was unconscious even then.

of the Saviour's Last Supper. He was unconscious even then.

And so with kind friends around him, in a foreign land, the ruler of a people died.

BOW THE BODY WILL GO HOME.

The King's body will be embalmed at once. While no definite arrangements have been made yet for the funeral services here and the removal of the body to the islands it is probable that services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church on Thursday and that the body will leave for Honolulu on the United States flag ship Charleston before the close of the week. The next regular passenger steamer for Honolulu will not leave here until January 27, and it is probable that the first intelligence of the hing's death which will be received by the Hawaiian people will be when the Charleston arrives at the Barbor of Honolulu with the body of their King aboard.

The flags on all the public buildings in this city were placed at half mast this afternoon, and the Hawaiian ensign is also at haif mast above the Palace Hotel.

the throne of Hawaii. A curious story of his infancy is to the effect that at his birth, according to ancient Hawaiian custom, relatives stood ready to adopt him. It was understood that this honor was to fall to High Chiefess Liliba or Mme. Boki, who is noted in the history of the country as an adept in astrology. Another high chiefess, Hasheo Kussiu, forestalled her, however, and being present at the birth of the future King took him away with her and adopted him. Lilina was disappointed and indignant, but nevertheless took great interest in the child, and, drawing his horoscope, predicted, "From this child the bones of our forefathers will have life."

Kalakaua's early education was obtained in the Royal School founded at Honolulu about that time by American missionaries, and in that institution he remained from 1840 to 1849. He was more noted for fun than for scholarship, was strong and pugnacious and was the champion of his older but weaker brother, James Kalokolaui, when the other boys interfered with him. He acquired a fair education, however, and his accomplishments included a good knowledge of the English language. At the age of fourteen he began his military studies under Captain Funk, an old Prussian soldier, and though he did not long follow arms as a profession he always took great interest in military matters. After ascending the throne he translated the German tactics, with some modifications, into the Hawstian language for the use of his own troops. In 1852 he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the militia and was also a brevet captain on the staff of Liholiho, commander-in-chief.

FIRST EXPERIENCES IN OFFICE. Under C. C. Harris, afterward Chief Justice of the Kingdom, Kalakaua began in 1853 the study of law. Shortly afterward he became Military Secretary under W. E. Maikai, then Adjutant General.

the Kingdom, Kalakaua began in 1853 the study of law. Shortly afterward he became Military Secretary under W. E. Maikai, then Adjutant General. When Liholiho became King he was appointed on the royal staff as major. He was made a member of the Privy Council of State in 1858 and was called to the House of Nobles in 1858. In the year last named he became a Freemason, in which fraternity he took great interest, attaining the thirty-third degree in 1874.

Kalakaua in 1869 accompanied Prince Lot to Victoria, Vancouver's Island and to San Francisco. On his return he was appointed Third Secretary of the Department of the interior, and in 1868 he was made Postmaster General. The latter office he vacated in 1865 to be Chamberlain to King Kamehameha V. He resigned this post in 1869 to resume his law studies and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. About the same time he was appointed to a clerkship in the Land Office, from which position he was called to the throne.

ELECTED AS HING.

When Kamehameha V. died in December, 1872, Kalakaua was a caudidate for the succession, but his rival, Lunalilo, made a successful appeal to a plebiscitum, the vote being ratified by the Legislature. Lunalilo's reign was brief, and on his death in 1874 Kalakaua was again a candidate for the strone. His competitor this time was Queen Emma, the widow of Lunalilo, but Parliament gave Kalakaua an overwhelming majority—42 out of 48 votes—the election taking place February 12, 1874. The king elect was not crowned until nine years from that date. He had married in 1890 Capiolani, widow of Queen Emma's uncle, who is not likely to succession his sister, Lydia Kamakaha Lillinokalini, wife of John O, Louninis, who is at the present time regent of the Kingdom in the absence of the King.

KALAKAUA AS A TRAVELLER,

King Kalakaua was to promote the welfare of his people and to make good the moto proclaimed at his accession:—thouse Ladwi, or "Increase the Nation!" Other members of the royal family, including the Queen, besides making a tour of the United State

have had as an ultimate object the establishment of closer relations between his kingdom and the United States—possibly of annexation. Nothing of this, however, has come to the surface during his visit.

As A RULER.

Americans who knew the King from his child-hood have believed that the promise of his earlier years of reign might have been fulfilled had he never gone abrock? Patriotic and well measing by nature, his intelligence and consenence had been tainly educated, and on ascending the throne he seemed determined to improve the condition of his people. To attach the natives more strongly to him he removed nearly all foreigners from important government offices. As all adult Hawatians can read and write he had no trouble in filling his Cabinet and making staff appointments, but an unexpected result of this appeal to national feeling was the revival of the country, and the King himself became an early and persistent consultor of witches and attendant at indecent dances and other diversions. During his travels in America and Europe he saw much of luxury and display which he endosvored to imitate when he reached home; he also took kindiy to some fashionable views. The result was an era or extravagance in Hawaii, the principal expense falling upon Americans and Europeans, none of the large planters and taxpayers being natives. Money was borrowed in large quantities and squared; the Legislature, with a majority of natives, voted as the King requested, and under the constitution it was easy for Kalakaus to have his way in all things. The Cabinet, however, although composed of natives, became frightened in time and endeavored to limit the agregate loan of the empire, but failed and resigned. Then the King feel lite very bad hands—those of a thousand rides, with plenty of animal to such a first property of the continuity of the such as a color of the complex of the continuity of the placed in time and endeavored to limit the agregate loan of the empire, but failed his earlier and the new constitution. The high bown

HOW THE KINGDOM'S AFFAIRS WILL BE AF-

FECTED. [FROM OUR REGULAR COURESPONDENT.]

CORMER FIFTERNIH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1891.
The present Cabinet of the dead King of the Sand-

wich Islands, it is understood here by those familiar with the affairs of that country, will continue to hold their portfolios until removed by a legislative their portfolios until removed by a legislative vote. General Hartwell, who recently returned from a visit to the King at San Francisco, says he left him in good spirits, much pleased at the cortial mauner shown by the people of the Facific coast in receiving and entertaining him and he fully expected to return home in better health.

His body will be taken to his former home in the new cruiser Charleston, the same vessel which brought him to San Francisco six weeks ago.

> OBITUARY. BARL OF CAITHNESS

A cable despatch from Loudon states that the Right Hon. James Augustus Sinclair, F. R. S., eixteenth Earl of Caithness, died yesterday. was born in 1827 and was for many years an agent for the Bank of Scotland in Aberdeen. He suc-ceeded to the title only a year ago, after the death of the fifteenth Earl, who, however, by his will be-queathed all the Scotch cetates to Mr. Heathcots, a college friend. The eldest son of the late Earl, a farmer in Dakota, is his heir.

sought adventure by enlisting in the ranks of the United States regular army. When the civil war broke out he was one of the little bund of heroes under the command of Major Anderson that defended Fort Sumter against the rebel bombardment. After the surrender and his return home he immediately re-enlisted in the Tenth New York Volunteers, in which command he served with gallantry until forced to retire from the field by disabling wounds. He had since lived at Port Jervis. He leaves a widow.

CHARLES JUSTIN JONES. Charles Justin Jones died suddenly last night at seven o'clock from congestion of the lungs. He had been a sufferer for years from heart disease and was preparing for a trip to Florida, which he proposed preparing for a trip to Florida, which he proposed to take next week. He had been connected with the New York Times for lifteen years, and at the time of his death was day editor. Mr. Jones was born in Massachusetts, near Boston, thirty-nine years ago. His father was Justin Jones, editor and publisher of the Fankee Blade, and with him young Jones got his first newspaper experience. He went to Cieveland and Joined the staff of the Leader. In 1873 he came to the New York Tribune, where he held the position of news editor for two years. Then he went South and afterward came to New York again and joined the Times staff. Deceased was a nephew of Judge Allen, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He married Ella Chittendon, of Cleveland. They lived at Orange, N. J.

EDWARD GILGAR, POLICEMAN, Policeman Edward Gilgar, of the Mercer street station, died at his residence, No. 245 East Eighty-seventh street, yesterday morning, after a week's illness from Bright's disease. He was born in Ireland forty-six years ago. He was appointed to the New York

years ago. He was appointed to the New York police force Juiy 29, 1870. After doing several years of duty in the "old" Twenty-eighth precinct, in Greenwich street, he was sent to the Mercer street station, where for nearly ten years he had been detailed to excise and ordinance day duty. He was considered a good officer by his superiors. During the progress of the Orange riots in this city has was severely injured, and he subsequently received \$1,000 from the Riot Relief Fund. About two years ago he was attacked by a mob of thisves at Wooster and Greene streets while performing police duty. At that time he was quite badly hurt. A wife and three children survive him.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. H. BLACK, U. S. N. (retired), died at Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday. He was appointed acting midshipman from Delaware was appointed acting midshipman from Delaware in September, 1861; midshipman, July, 1862; was graduated in 1865; served in the Chattanooga, home station, and in the Mobican, Pacific station, 1866-8; promoted to ensign, December 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868; transferred to the Mohongo, 1868-9; lieutenant, March 26, 1869; served in the Brooklyn, 1870-1; in the Saco, 1871-3; in the Lancaster, 1874-5; in the Hartford, 1873-9; promoted to lieutenant commander, February 5, 1879; served in the Miantonomoh, 1882-3; retired, November 5, 1883.

MARIA HUBBARD. Miss Maria Hubbard, a member of a distinguished family in Contral New York, died at Utica Saturday, at the advanced age of ninety years. Her earlier

years were spent in New Haven and New York. She was through life a devout Episco-palian and gave liberally of her time and means to the good works of the Church. Among her immediate family connections were the late Thomas H. Hubbard, a former District Attor-ney of Oneida county: Frederick Hubbard, of New York: Robert J. Hubbard, of Cazenovia, and Mr. Bela Hubbard, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Ann Hammond Brown died Monday at her residence, Mount Pleasant, Kensico, Westchester

county, eighty-five years old. She was the widow

of the late Abraham Brown, of the once well

known firm of Kipp & Brown, the pioneer stage proprietors of this city. She was a niece of General William Hammond, of Bevolutionary fame. She had great force of character and was dearly beloved by her family and a large circle of friends, who mourn her loss. She leaves seven children—five sons and two daughters. CLAYTON H. SANFOED. Mr. Clayton H. Sanford, of this city, a well known horseman, died suddenly at a hotel in Indianapolis,

ind., Monday, of heart trouble. Mr. Sanford went to Indianapolis last Thursday to attend a meeting of the Indiana Trotting and Pacing Association.

CHITUARY NOTES. A cable despatch from Paris states that the father of M. Lockroy, formerly Minister of Com-merce, is dead.

merce, is dead.

Mr. W. N. Shelton, perhaps the wealthiest leaf tobacco dealer in Denville, Va., died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

Mr. Lazarus Bosenfeld, a retired merchant, of No. 189 Madison avenue, died yesterday afternoon at his residence of heart failure. Mr. Rosenfeld was born in Germany seventy-four years age and had resided in this city fifty years.

Ex-School Trustee Dennis L. Spencer, of Jersey City, died late Monday night. He had been ill two years with rheumatism and dropsy. He was fity two years old and was an active republican of the Third district. He leaves a widow and two chil-

Mr. James C. Bice died yesterday at Mechanics-ville, N. N., aged eighty-four years. At the time of the cholera epidemic of 1832 he was an undertaker and burled the first choicers case reported in the United States—that of William Butler. Mr. Rice assisted in excavating the Champlain Causi in 1822 Mr. John Ricard Connor, ex-secretary of the Brooklyn Crosstown Railroad Company, and a rophow of the late George Ricard, president of the Williamsburg Savings Eank, died on Monday of Bright's disease, at his residence, No. 146 Roag street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-six years old. His widow and three daughters survive him.

Mr. Abiel Cushman died near Pardee, Kan., Sunday. He was born in Massachusetts in November, 1706, and had lived in Kansas more than thirty years. He was a faithful democrat and after he became of age voted for every democratic candidate for President, except Douglas in 1860, when he was a resident of the Territory of Kansas and had no vote.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Ezra J. Cady, of Centreville, R. I., who was as saulted by his crazy brother, died of the wounds received. Investigations are being held.

Edwin G. Mattis left his home in Chester. Pa., or the 14th inst., to visit his wife, in Philadelphia. He has not been heard from since. His friends fear he has met with foul play.

The employes of the Bethlenem (Pa.) Iron Company have been informed of a reduction of wages of ten per cent after February 1. Depression in the trade is attributed as the cause.

the trade is attributed as the cause.

A deed of trust for nearly \$880,000, given by the Cincinnati Brewery Syndicate, limited, to an English syndicate on all their property, has been received for record by the County Recorder of Columbus, Ind. The plant of the Standard Motor Company, at the corner of Howard and Wabausia avenues, Chicago, was entirely burned resterday morning. Loss \$142,000. The watchman dropped his lantern and

set fire to the building The extensive works of the Standard Metal Man-ufacturing Company and the Belden Electric Motor Company, of Chicago, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$235,000, with in-surance to three-quarters that amount.

August Kopp and Mrs. Henry Van Pelt have been arrested at Chicago and held to ball pending a hearing. It is charged that they eloped from a little town in Belgium, Kopp having a wife and six children and Mrs. Van Pelt a husband and five children

The cashier of a local freight line at Baltimore is reported to have disappeared suddenly as the auditor was about to make the regular examination of his accounts. He left his overcoat behind. The amount of the embezzlement is said to be not over \$5,000.

A young man named James Morris, of Chester, Pa., has just won his suit against a Cuban named Martinez over the right to a patent device for cable street railways whereby one cable could cross another without necessitating the employment of

Fully 20,000 tons of bonded Java sugar lies in the warehouses in Mission Rock in San Francisco Bay. It is the property of Claus Spreckels and will be held there until April 1, when, under the provisions of the McKinley bill, it will be admitted into the country duty free.

Charles La Belle, the notorious smuggler of opium from Canada into the United States, peaded guilty at Indianapolis Monday. He disclosed the whereabouts of six hundred pounds of opium to the Collector. Judge Woods sentenced him to eighteen months in the Ponitentiary and fined him \$100. Mr. Luther Bell shot and killed his first cousin, Mr. Baskum Cauthen, yesterday morning, at Westville, Kershaw county, S. C. Beth young men were influential citizens of their section and had been very friendly until they got into a dispute over the trivial matter of the possession of a fiddle. over the trivial matter of the possession of a fiddle.
Captain Thomas F. Maloney, commander of the
City Grays (Company D. Eighth regiment, N. G. P.),
was found drowned in the Susqohanna River, beneath the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, yesterday morning. Captain Maloney was keeper of
the State Arsenal and a well known military man.
His company will have the right of the line in today's inauguration parade.

Actuated by motives which will probably never

Honolulu. He was the son of High Chief Kahann
Kapaakea, was of the highest lineage as Kanaka
lineage goes, and was more or less nearly related to several of the monarchs who preceded him upon

Mr. James B. Hughes, a veteran of the War of the Rebellion with an exceptionally honorable record, died at Fort Jervis, N. Y., Sunday of Bright's disease. He was fitty-three years old. He belonged to an old Grange county family, and to several of the monarchs who preceded him upon

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